NEW YOUR HERALD WEDNESDAY, OUTDERN 6, 1858.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—Italian Opera NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broads. v.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - PHANTON-RADGE-HAND-

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway .- ENGLISH OPERA

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. -- NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING WON -- NEFTUNE'S DEFEAT. LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway.-Londo:

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Afternoon and Evening-Thiodon's Minic World-Dr. Valenting, &c.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-

M ... HANIC'S HALL, 472 Broadway.—BETANIS' MINSTERES.
—NEGRO BONGS AND BURLESQUES.—RICHARD THE THIRD.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—Ethiopian Cha-

New York, Wednesday, October 6, 1858.

Shortly after five o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out in the Crystal Palace. The fire was first discovered burning at the north side, in a room filled with old materials, models, &c., belonging to the Crystal Palace Association.

An attempt was made by some of the managers to stop the progress of the flames, but without success, and in less than fifteen minutes from the time of the alarm the dome fell, and the whole edifice was enveloped in flames. The loss may be estimated at over a million of dollars; the original cost of the Palace was eight hundred thousand, and it is be lieved the property in it belonging to the contribu tors was worth over a million of dollars. There were about a thousand visiters distributed about the premises at the breaking out of the fire. Considerable excitement prevailed, and many became confused and unable to find their way to the doors of egress. It is feared that some may have fallen by suffocation, and been burnt to death. The whole structure was brought to the ground in less than thirty minutes from the discovery of the fire. There appears to be about sixty thousand dollars insurance on the building, divided in city companies.

At a late hour the burnt body of a man was found. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but it is suspected to have been the act of an incen-

John B. Macomber, mate of the slaver Haidee and five of her crew, were brought up before the United States Commissioner for examination yes terday. A motion was made to discharge the prisoners, on the ground of the insufficiency of the warrants and affidavits to hold them. Without rendering a decision, the Commissioner adjourned the case over until this afternoon. The affidavit on which the prisoners were arrested will be found elsewhere. The facts related in the affidavit substantially corroborate previous statements. It appears that the Haidee took on board 1,133 negroes of which number about 200 died on the passage Those seen in the vicinity of Cardenas, on their way to the interior, were reported as quite healthy looking. The late Spanish captain of the Haidee, the supercargo of the vessel, and those for whom the negroes were imported, are said to be residents of Havana.

The Yerkville riot was under investigation by Coroner Gamble yesterday. A number of wit nesses were examined, going to implicate the Italian prisoners in the homicide of Collum, and in the assault upon Burns, Tracy and Rourke. The condition of the wounded men is about the same as reported in our edition of yesterday. The report published in some of the evening newspapers relative to the death of Burns and Tracy is wholly incorrect, both men being alive up to a late hour last evening. The inquest will be resumed this morning, when it is said some interesting developements will be made concerning the numerous bands of Italian thieves and burglars infesting New York and its environs.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Sophia Stephens was continued yesterday at Believue Hospital, when some very interesting and important additional information was elicited from the further examination of the three Bells-sisters and brother. The chemists not being ready to report, the case was further postponed till Tuesday next. The body of Mrs. Stephens was re-interred in Greenwood Cemetery last evening, in presence of Coroner Connery and other witnesses.

Governor King, accompanied by the Quarantine Commissioners and several official gentlemen, yesterday inspected the different sites proposed for the erection of Quarantine buildings. The plan of floating hospitals at Orchard's Shoal did not seem to meet with the approbation of the company.

General Paez received the Commissioners an pointed by the Venezuelan government to convey to him the news of the revocation of his banishment, and to solicit his return to Venezuela, at his rooms in the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. Numerous friends of the General were present. The proceedings were highly interesting throughout. General Pacz has been recalled by a decree of the National Convention of Venezuela, which, after doing justice to his merits, and famenting his banishment, invites him to return and again assume the reins of government.

Our correspondent at Marscalbo, writing Septem her 12, says the bark Irma sails to-day for Philadelpain, by which I apprise you that a reply from New York has been received from the deputation sent out to invite General Paez to return, and the General has acquiesced in the proposition, and is expected daily to rule the destinies of this republic The French and English have succeeded in saving the lives of Monagas and his confederates in crime but they are exiled never to return. The American Consul and Americans are favorites with the Venezuclans of all grades and castes, but with the French and English residents here the case is and will be quite the reverse. Markets are lively and business has resumed its wonted tone of confidence and cheerfulness. The gold discoveries are becoming very rich, and agriculture is expanding rapidly and

General Jerez, after having apologized for the conduct of Nicaragua towards this government, was formally received by the President yesterday as

Minister from that republic. By the arrival of the steamships Hammonia at this port, and the Nova Scotlan at Quebec, respectively, yesterday morning, we have news from Earope to the 22d ultimo-four days later than that brought by the Arabia. It now appears that seve. ral passengers were injured by the recent explosion of gunpowder on board the Hammonia, as at

first reported. The Liverpool cotton market was still settee with sales of thirty thousand bales in the three days ending on the 21st of September. Holders kept firm for an advance, and generally received one sixteenth of a penny per pound more. Corn de clined from one to two shillings in London on the 20th of September, and flour remained very duil on

Consols closed in London on the 21st altimo at 1 vember.

97} a 972 for money, and 97; a 97½ for the account. The Bank of England received gold to the value of \$2,500,000 since the date of its last returns. American securities were dull on the 21st ultimo.

France remained quiet, but the trade of Paris was exceedingly depressed. The banus of marriage between the Duke de Malakoff and Mademoiselle Paniega were published.

Hon. Mr. Bruce, the Marquis de Bellencourt and Dr. Bradley were at Marseilles carrying the late treaties with China to London, Paris and Washin: ton. Russia and France are to honor the Emperor of China with the decorations of the orders of Saint Vlademer and the Legion of Honor.

The Queen of Spain continued her tour in the provinces. A ministerial crisis was looked for in Madrid. Three thousand additional troops and a naval reinforcement were to be sent to Cuba.

Two newspapers had been seized in Berlin for discussing the question of the Prussian regency. The King of Holland had officially recommended the abolition of slavery in the Dutch colonies and

the States General. The potato rot had appeared very generally and with virulence in most of the counties of Ireland. A severe storm visited the island on the 16th and

17th ultimo. Additional advices from the West Indies report: St. Vincent, among other exports this year, shipped up to the close of July, 21,369 tins and 258 kegs arrowroot. The sugar crop of Barbados, this year. just turns 50,000 hogsheads. Besides the export of

sugar already mentioned, Trinidad has shipped this season 3,544,000 lbs. cocoa, 87,780 lbs. coffee, 156 bales cotton, and 1 seroon of indigo. The schooner Harkaway brings advices from Bermuda to the 24th ultimo. Captain Frith reports a severe hurricane at Bermuda from south southwest on the 23d of September, but did not learn what amount of damage was done. The Royal

Gazette of the 21st ultimo contains the following remarks on submarine telegraph communication with America and Europe:-" Without attempting to discourage any such enterprise, we must say that it seems to us that the Arachne of electricity proposes to stretch her web around us without luly ascertaining in the outset how far she can find a footing for her delicate step. We mean that before it is possible to pronounce on the feasibility of connecting Bermuda with Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, a most minute and laborious survey of the intervening ground is required, should plans be adopted for laying a wire between Bennuda and some part of the continent of America or of New foundland." The legislative session was near itclose. The education bill had passed the House of Assembly, fifteen members having voted for it and eleven against it.

Some of the vessels appointed for the Paraguay expedition are reported as unfit for that service, and the propriety of substituting others more suitable is under consideration by the Secretary of the Navy.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the democra cy of the Eighth Ward took place last evening at the corner of Charlton and Hudson streets. It was in obedience to an announcement made by the friends of General Hiram Walbridge, to the effect that he would address the citizens of the Eighth Ward at the time and place where they subsequently assembled. On coming forward the orator was received with the warmest enthusiasm. In his speech he ably advocated the annexation of Cuba, the construction of a railroad from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, the reduction of ocean postage, the amendment of the State constitution. and the enlargement of the canals in the State of New York. His address was received with repeated cheers and other marks of popular approbation. Other gentlemen also spoke. Music was on hand to enliven the proceedings. Tar barrels blazed in every direction, and rockets and other fireworks were continuously displayed.

A resolution of inquiry as to who were liable for the expense of maintaining the police on Staten Island was adopted by the Board of Supervisors yesterday. By the report of the Auditor it appears that the city expenditures from the first of January to the first of October have been as follows:-

 City and special accounts
 \$6,631,002
 20

 Trust accounts
 4,840,484
 70
 Total.....\$11,471,478 00

money for the same time, received at his office on account of appropriations for the support of the city government, as \$2,349,360.

The Board of Ten Governors held their usual sitting yesterday. Nothing of special importance came up for consideration. The reconsideration of the vote granting \$1,500 to Dr. Morton, elicited considerable discussion, the Corporation Counsel having declared the donation to be illegal.

A meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening, which was numerously attended. An elaborate and interesting paper on the "British Expedition to Danbury in 1777," was read by Mr. John McDonald, of Flushing, which elicited a resotion of thanks from the society, and a request for a copy. A handsome case of specimens of the Atlantic cable was received from Mr. Cyrus W. Field. Mr. Field and Professor Morse were both manimously elected honorary members of the society. A report on the additions to the library and one from the Committee on Membership were also rend.

The Grand Jury were empanelled yesterday in the General Sessions, when Recorder Barnard de livered a brief charge. He made some appropriate and just remarks in relation to the ineffi ciency of the Metropolitan police. There were no jury trials in consequence of the absence of wit nesses. Thomas McCormick pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the penitentiary for two years. John Dunn pleaded guilty to a similar charge, and was re-

manded till Saturday for sentence. Seven frame dwelling-houses in West Thirty-fifth street were destroyed by fire vesterday afternoon. and a dozen families turned into the street, with the loss of much of their furniture, &c. The fire originated in a frame stable, No. 284, and spread so rapidly that in a few minutes all the adjoining tenements were on fire. Another small frame dwelling, located in Forty-third street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, owned by Peter Haller, was

also burned down yesterday. Owing to an accident to the machinery of the teauship Moses Taylor, when ready to leave the wharf yesterday, the departure of that vessel for Aspinwall was necessarily delayed. Her passengers have been transferred to the St. Louis, which sails from the foot of Warren street to-morrow af-

ternoon at two o'clock. The foreign news had a favorable influence upon the corten market, which closed quite irm, with sales of about 700 a 800 bales at full prices. Floor was steadler, and exhibited more tone, and sales were more freely made, with out change of moment in prices. Wheat was steadier, with an improved demand, while sales were moderate Corn was more firmly held, with increased sales, at rate given in another column. Pork was heavy, and inclined to droop mass was sold at 316 75 for old, and at \$16 90 for new, and at \$14.75 for prime. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 1,300 libds. Cuba, and 300 a 400 brezes, at rates given elsewhere; in some cases a further advance of Me. per lb. was claimed. Coffee was in fair countd, and prices quite steady. Freight engagements were limited, while rates were upchanged

TAMMANY HALL IN A BROWN STUDY. It is given out that at the meeting of the Tammany Hall committee the other evening, "nothing of importance transpired." which is very likely. It is also likely that they will not have much to do of any great importance till after the approaching elections, when something of importance will transpire. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the outside democracy of the metropolis were to give the finishing blow to the old wigwam in No-

The Acquisition of Cuba-What is Required and How it Should be Done.

The sound American policy for the American continent which has been laid down by the administration, in General Cass' despatch to General Lamar on the pending questions with Central America, has been received with unqualified satisfaction throughout the country. It is believed that the solution of all our difficulties with the Spanish American republics will be easily attainable now that a policy of action has been resolved upon and adopted.

There is another question intimately connected with the idea of an American policy for the American continent, which requires ventilation and a common sense solution. The Cuban question has been the puzzle of our statesmen for forty years; but not one of them has presented a solution of it or proposed any plan of action to bring about its admission to the Union. Ever since the time of John Quincy Adams it has been the declared wish of every administrationwhig as well as democratic-to achieve the admission of Cuba to the Union as a measure of present interest and future security. But it has never been put in the shape of a national measure, or regularly incorporated in our national policy. Mr. Polk, seeing the great importance of the measure, directed Mr. Saunders-at that time our Minister in Spain-to make a formal offer for its purchase, and this step has since been repeated on one or two occasions without success. The last form in which the question came up was that of the Ostend Conference, which was attempted to be used against Mr. Buchanan's nomination and election, but which was found to strengthen him both at the Cincinnati Convention and before the people.

The time has now come when this question should be put in a practical form and its prosecution pursued in an active way. Our moral influence has increased vastly in Europe, and the cabinets of the leading Powers there are beginning to entertain more correct and just views of the advantages which accrue to them by the extension of our liberal political and commercial system on this continent, and to regard with faor the establishment of our influence in Mexico, Central America and the West India Islands.

In Spain itself a more correct and wise view is being taken of the question than has ever before obtained admission there. As her own domestic industry developes she feels the want of the young men who are now drawn off as soldiers or emigrants to Cuba, and whose labors at home would be much more advantageous to the mother country. She sees in the growth of population and wealth in Cuba the approaching time of the separation of the colony from the parent stem, and the still more important fact that the Captain General of an island possessing two millions of inhabitants, an annual foreign commerce of one hundred millions of dollars, a revenue of from fifteen to twenty millions, and an army and navy equal to any of the second rate Powers of Europe, is too powerful to be a subject when clothed, as she is, with absolute power, so far from the immediate influence of the crown. In view of these facts, the speculators in diplomacy are actively at work, and half a dozen of them are now endeavoring to convince the President, each that he alone understands the subject, and is, through peculiar circumstances, the only person who can

work out the problem. At home the question of the admission of Cuba to the Union commends itself to every interest and all sections of the country. It would open a large market for the lumber, fish, agricultural products, manufactures and shipping interests of New England. The Middle States would find there an immense call for their coal. iron and machinery. The West would obtain a new field of consumption for its grains and meats, Cuban market by the barrier of an exorbitant tariff. In the South the acquisition of Cuba is looked upon as a point of the greatest importance in a political point of view; and throughout the whole country the acquisition by the strategical points that now command our Southern coast-while we have not a first class fortification or payal barbor south of Hatteras-would be hailed as a step of the greatest importance to our future welfare.

It is time, therefore, that the Cuban question should be made one of our national issues and become a part of our national policy-that it should cease to be a thing to be pursued or neglected, according to the personal likings or dislikings of successive Presidents, and that the policy of the acquisition of Cuba should have the weight and importance it will receive, through legislative sanction and the expressed approbation of the people. Mr. Buchanan should, therefore, bring it forward boldly and without hesitation in his coming message. Let him ask Congress to pass an act authorizing the purchase of the island, and appropriating a large sum at once for meeting any stipulated cash payment. Such an act would give a weight to the question, both here and in Europe, which it has never had, and which is absolutely necessary to success in any attempt to acquire Cuba by purchase. It would also remove one of the greatest obstacles that presents itself on our side to successful negotiation. The doubts as to the ultimate action of Congress hampers the President, and discourages any favorable inclination on the part of the Court of Spain.

These should be removed, and they can only be removed by Congressional action. The proper way to obtain this is for the President to make the subject a prominent one in his meseage; and should Congress refuse to act upon it. he could have no greater or more popular issue upon which to go before the people.

GERRIT SMITH AND THE COLORID AMERICANS. A colored American of Rochester, rejoicing in the name of James William Watkins, is out with a scorehing manifesto against Gerrit Smith and in favor of Morgan. Watkins is afraid that Smith is helping the democracy: but if Seward, Weed. Greeley, Morgan & Co., have played falsely upon the great principles of "temperance and freedom." is not Smith right in giving them a practical rebuke? When we think of the free forms which Mr. Smith has given to the colored Americans, and of the personal liberty, full and large, which he promises them in good faith, we must say that this James William Watkins is an ungrateful nigger.

EARLY ON THE GROUND.-We understood that Senators Gwin, Slidell, Bright and Yulee are, or were all in Washington together the other day, settling up the Spanish mission, perhaps, or the Indiana election, or the next Presidency, or something of that sort. Very good. Even in reference to the inside business of the approaching session of Congress, there is nothing like being early on the ground. It will be the short session, ending by the 4th of March, and they who have work to be done should have their work ready.

HON. GEORGE TAYLOR RE-NOMINATED.—At a democratic meeting on Monday night, at the Brooklyn City Hall, the Hon. George Taylor was re-nominated for Congress for the Second district. This would be all very well if it were not the fact that the Kings county democracy have another string to their bow. They are split up into two factions-the Vanderbilt faction and the Bradley faction-each, of course, claiming to be the Simon-pure article. Mr. Taylor is the Congressional nominee of the Bradley organization, while the Vanderbilt party have set up a man, to be knocked down, of the name of Litchfield. Regardless of Litchfield, and with special reference to the great work of retrenchment and reform commenced at Washington by Mr. Taylor, in the matter of the government printing, we trust that the honest masses of the democracy, and of the independent voters of all parties of the Second district will combine to continue and encourage Mr. Taylor in his good work of rooting out the printing lobby jobbers and their horde of hungry leeches fastened upon the publie treasury. In this view the re-election of Mr Taylor will be an important achievement, while his defeat would be hailed as a great triumph by the ravenous spoils and plunder mongers of the lobby, from Washington to Albany, and from Albany to Wisconsin.

THURLOW WEED FLUSH OF FUNDS .- Thurlow Weed must have been making "a raise" lately, for he proposes to bet an even thousand that Morgan will be elected Governor, the money on both sides to be placed in the hands of D. S. Dickinson, and the thousand dollars of the losing party to be given in aid of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton. Philanthropic Thurlow! It is a sure thing with him, win or lose. If he should win, he re-pockets his thousand dollars, and has the merit, withal, of the gift to the drugkard's asylum. If he should lose, he will doubtless make up the amount in the shape of an electioneering deficiency, after the fashion of his "free wool" bill of five thousand. Benevolent Master Weed! Will nobody accommodate him?

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following was received yester TRINITY BAY, Oct. 5, 1858. PETER COOPER, New York-Nothing was done yesterday with Valentia, and there s no change in the electrical indications.

Our Special Washington Despatch. THE NICARAGUA IMBROGLIO—COMMERCIAL INTRE-COURSE OF SPAIN AND HER COLONIES WITH THE UNITED STATES—THE MISSION TO SPAIN—VES-SELS FOR PARAGUAY, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1858. General Jerez, after having apologized for the insulting nduct of the Nicaraguan government to this country, with regard to the Belly negotiations and the Martinez manifesto, was formally received by the President to-day s Minister from Nicaragua. It is understood that he has full powers to arrange the difficulties with this country, and to arrange for the acceptance of the Cass-Yrissari treaty, with or without certain unimportant modifications.

The Spanish government has sent a circular to all its

Ministers and representatives in foreign countries, giving directions to have sent to Madrid information of the tariff system, revenue laws, import duties, &c., of the different nations. The government of Spain have in contemplation to send a military force to Morocco, with a view of re dressing wrongs; and, after the manner of England and of France in Algiers, to extend its empire at the sam sime. It has been intimated that Mr. Tassara, the liberal and enlightened statesman who now represents Spain at Washington, is maturing views to submit to his government for a more free commercial intercourse and exchange between Spain and her colonies and the United States. No Spanish representative at Washington ever understoo better our institutions, was ever more appreciated, or was ever in a position to do more. It is to be hoped the ad-

inistration comprehends this. The mission to Spain has been tendered to the Hon William Preston, of Kentucky, but it is not known vet whether he has determined to accept it.

Captain West and other gentlemen are here in conference with the Secretary of the Navy with regard to tion, which, it is said, are unfit for the service, and to consider the propriety of substituting others.

General Herran is active in endeavoring to impress th government with the liberal and friendly disposition of Ospina, President of New Granada, and hopes that our difficulties with new Granada may be speedily settled He speaks confidently of this.

The President will return to his residence at the White House to-morrow. The Secretary of War and the Pos master General are about to leave Washington for a short

THE CENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCE.

A private letter received from Arizona, states that the

Fort Yuma wagon road, under the superintendence of Col. Leach, is nearly completed. The largest political convention ever held on the Ra Grande assembled at Messilla on the 3d of September.

The delegates represented about 10,000 people. Resolu tions were passed, calling on Congress to organize at an early day, not to send members to the Legislature of New Mexico, and to hold a new election for delegate to Con gress, in order to show the largely increased vote sinc last year. The Convention was addressed by Lieutenant Mowry and others. Considerable emigration was coming into Arizona from Texas and the Southern States, as well as from the northwest. Colonel Titus, of Kansas, had rrived with a party to make a settlement on the Sai Pedro. The yields of the silver mines continued to in crease, and several new ones had been opened.

General Herran has, at the instance of Mr. Cass, returned to Washington, from New York, on business can cerning the questions between the United States and New Gramada.

The Interior Department has approved to Florida, under the Congressional grant of May, 1856, over 183 acres of

the Congressional grant of May, 1856, over 183 acres of land in aid of the construction of the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central railroad, connecting Jackson and Alliga and tent Central railroad, connecting Jackson and All, tor, sixty miles in length.

With the view to promote an efficient military organa-tion among the citizens of the District of Columbia, order will be issued, by direction of the President, for a appositument of a Board to revise the laws pertaining local militia.

beat militie.

The Secretary of War contemplates leaving Washington o morrow for a brief visit to the West.

It is the desire of the Administration that General Denroy shall recall his resignation of the Governorship of Ganans, and of this fact he has been advised.

Congressional Nomination

Congressional Nominations.

Bosros, Oct. 5, 1858.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District re-nominated Amon G. Burlingame this evening

H. L. bawes was unanimously re-neminated for Or gress by the republicans of the Eleventh district to-day John Z. Goodrich presided at the convention and the re-memination was made by resolution. Mr. Dawes after wards addressed the convention.

Worczerm, Mass., Oct. 5, 1858.
The democrats of the Ninth Congressional district, "Ellhayer's," have nominated Nathaniel Wood, of Fitchburg, The democrats of the Sixth district, in convention to ay nominated George B. Loring, of Salem, for Congress

The New York State Fair.

STRACTS, Oct. 5, 1838.

The State Fair opened here most auspiciously to day The weather, which was cloudy last night, was clear an beautiful this morning and just cool enough to be ples ant both for visiters and stock. The attendance on the ground during the day was not large, but far above the average of the first day. The entries however, are smuch in advance of last year that the total receipt already exceed the gross amount taken during all the language.

Ex President Martin Van Buren was on the ground to The exhibitors have not yet got their articles fully as

The exhibitors have not yet got their articles fully a ranged.
Cattle and stock are still arriving in large number consequently the fair is not yet seen to full advantage but the exhibition even at this time is highly interesting. The cattle show will be grand. They are more defused among exhibitors, and there are a greater number of fine appearance than at any previous year. To scarcity of faircy breeders is remarkable, near all being shown by farmers. There are splendld cattle the Durlaims, Devons, Herefords, Ayreshires and fullooss. The grades are also remarkably fine this year many of them but little infecient to fullbloods. Auy per son who examines grade cattle this year, will see the son who examines grade cattle this year, will see that these who cannot afford the expense of raising therough-breds, can materially improve the value of their stock by patting our fallblooded bull among native cows.

achusetts Politics. The democrats of the Ninth Congressional district—El Thayer's—have nominated Nathaniel Wood, of Fitchburg for Congress.

Pennsylvania Politics.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 5, 1858.

There was an immense people's meeting here last night leven hundred miners, in mining dresses, attended it. Mr. shoomaker made a stirring address.

The Slave Case at Chatham, C. W., Chatham, C. W., Chatham, C. W., Oct. 5, 1858. The greatest excitement exists here in consequence of legal proceedings being commenced against a body of negroes, for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and forcibly taking therefrom a negro servant belonging to Mr. Merlin, a planter from St. Louis. Ten or twelve of the rioters are bound over to be tried at the next Assizes. The boy was taken off against his most urgent entreaties, and is kept here by negroes.

The Case of Captain Austin. Bosrow, Oct. 5, 1958.

In the United States District Court to-day, Captain Austin, of the whaling ship Betsey Williams, of New Bedford was found guilty of leaving John Francis, a celored man one of his crew, at a deserted island of the Gallipago

Death of a Presbyterian Clergyman.
MORIJS, Oct. 5, 1858 Rev. Henry Mandeville, rector of the Presbyterial church here, died on Saturday. He was a native of New York.

The Sailing of the Niagara.

The malls per the steamship Niagara, Bosron, det. 5, 1868.
Halifax, will close here at nine o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not leave her dock until about 11 A. M. All despatches left in the telegraph office.
No. 21 Wall street, New York, so as to reach here by 10 A. M., will be promptly forwarded.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.
CHARLESTON, Oct. 4, 1868,
The United States mail steamship Marion, Capt. Foster
reived here at daylight on Monday morning.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1858.
Stocks firm.
Pennsylvania State fives, 903; Readii
Railroad, 41%; Long Island Railroad, 113; Pennsylvan
Railroad, 443;

RAILWOOD, Oct. 5, 1858.

Railroad, 44½.

Baltimore, Oct. 5, 1858.

Flour dull—Ohio and Howard street at \$5 50. Wheat firmer: red at \$1 15 a \$1 25; white at \$1 20 a \$1 45. Corn dull: white lower; sales at 76c. a 78c. yellow at 83c. a 85c. Whiskey dull at 25c. a 23½c. Provisions dull and unclassed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1858.

Flour firm at \$5 50 a \$5 62. Wheat steady at \$1 26 a \$1 30 for red, and \$1 40 a \$1 45 for white. Corn steady at \$2c for yellow. Coffee at 113c. a 12c. Whiskey dull at 24c, a 243c.

\$1.30 for red, and \$1.40 a \$1.40 for which. Corn steady at \$2c. for yellow. Coffee at \$1.40 c. a \$1.2c. Whiskey dull at \$2dc. a \$24 c. c. Corn steady at \$2c. for yellow. Coffee at \$1.30 c. a \$1.50 c

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hammonia at New York and the Nova Scotia at Quebec.

THE CHINA TREATIES EN ROUTE HOMEWARD.

The Congo Negroes and the American Government.

STAGNATION OF TRADE IN PARIS. TOUR OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN. THE POTATO ROT IN IRELAND. ANOTHER ADVANCE IN COTTON,

The Hamburg steamship Hommonia, Capt. Schwensen which left Hamburg on the 19th and Southampton on the 22d of September, arrived at this port early yesterday

The Hammonia left Hamburg on the 15th ultimo, butas already reported-exploded her powder magazine on he 16th, and had to put back for repairs. The steamship Nova Scotian arrived at Quebec yester

day morning. She left Liverpool with dates of the 22d The news is four days later than that brought by the

The London papers of the 21st ultimo publish a repor by Mr. Varley, electrician of the Atlantic telegraph, on the present state of the cable. His experiments show that he cable has not parted. Faint signals are still received from Newfoundland. He speaks of another and a more

distant fault, the locality of which he cannot estimate without going to Newfoundland. There was no improvement in the trade of Paris or the lepartments during the week. A commercial letter o

the 19th ultimo says :the 19th ultime says:—

Considerable distress prevails among the tradesmen of Paris—a fact proved by the number of sales by execution which take place every day. Sales by execution have become so numerous here that the public saleroom is being for the second time cularged. Accounts from the departments speak of duli markets, and the last weekly returns of the receipts of the railway companies show a falling off in the majority of them, as compared with the preceding week. Hopes were entertained that the government was disposed to relax, as regarded Algeria, the present estrictive system by which French commerce is paralyzed; but the pleasing illusion is dispelled by the following aunouncement, which appears in the Moniteur of this morning—

nouncement, which appears in the Moniteur of this morning:—
Several journals have announced within the last few days that the Emperor's government was thinking of introducing serious modifications in the commercial system of Algeria. These pretended plans, and the discussions to which they have given rise, have excited a certain uncasiness in the manufacturing districts. In order to put an end to it, it suffices to say that the government never entertained the idea of changing the customs law which governs Algeria and regulates its relations with France.

The Paris papers publish the banns of marriage between the Duke of Malakoff and Mile. Panieza.

the Doke of Malakoff and Mile. Paulega. The Hon. Mr. Bruce, the Marquis de Bellacourt, and Dr. Bradley left the Pera at Malta to go by Marseilles to their respective capitals as bearers of the British, French and

American treaties with China. A copy of the French treaty with China has just be ent to Rome from Paris, to be handed to the Pope, to gether with a letter from the Emperor's own hand. The dipulations contained in the treaty in favor of the religion of which the Pope is the chief form the motive of this

It is reported that on account of the recent treaties, Emperor of China is to have the grand cordon of St. Vlatinier from Russia, and that of the Legion of Honor from France.

three French ships of the line, at present at Toulon, are to be despatched to Brest immediately after their inspec-tion by the Minister of Marine. The French naval station of the Antilles is to be augmented by two small vessels, a brig and a steam despatch boat.

A letter from Toulon states that the steam frigate Christophe Colomb was to sail on on the 19th elt. for Marwilles, to receive General M'Mahon and convey him to Algiers. The General is to be accompanied by his aides de camp, Colonol Lebrun and Major Borel, and his order

has been received in Paris. It says that the epidem which began at Bengazi has not increased to an uld inspire alarm in Europe, and that the mea

sures taken to combat it are, generally speaking, good. The new railway from Paris to Vincennes, which is of great importance in a military point of view, was being ompleted with the utmost despatch. A number of arches in the Rue de Lyons designate the position of the Paris terminus. Later reports from the Irish provinces show that the

thunder and rain storms of Thursday and Friday, 16th nd 17th ult., were far more severe, and likely to be productive of more mischief, than was expected from the tone of the first accounts. In Galway and Limerick the fall of rain was quite out of the common course; it was more like the bursting of a waterspout—the flood rising to the height of three feet on some roads. In Galway two bridges were entirely carried away, and Bianconi's car, from Clifden, was well nigh swamped in the rush of waters. The thunder storm was ubiquitous; but its chief fury seems to have been spent on the Wexford coast. Nothing approaching to it in violence has been witnessed since June, 1822 In the North the alarm cry has been again raised with regard to the potatoe crop, the condition of which is said to have undergone an unmistakeable change for the worse towards the end of last week. It is, however, admitted that the vast yield of this season must dissipate all ides of scarcity, even supposing the blight to prove more ex-tensive than that of 1857.

Letters from Naples say that mimerous arrests were made on the eve of the festival of the Pie di Grotta. One account is that more than one thousand persons were taken up, including men of all professions and trades merchants, lawyers, medical men, and even priests. The festival over, they were set at liberty.

The Swiss Federal Council calls the attention of the

Chambers of Commerce to the opening of the Chinese ports, and recommends them to make proposals in the in terest of Swiss commerce.

were opened on the 20th of September by the King in person. His son, the Prince of Orange, stood by his side while he delivered the royal speech. The speech was of the usual character, and contained the following see

It has always been painful to me to speak of a slave oppulation under Dutch dominion, and I hope you will re-ceive favorably the measures concerted to put an end to such a condition. According to Constantinople advices of the 11th ultime

the recall of Prince Callimachi, the Turkish Ambassador Vienna, has been decided npon. The City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool on the 19th

ultime, and the Ariel at Southampton. The Ariel ran aground of the Isle of Wight, but was got off without The royal mail steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived

at Liverpool on the evening of the 18th ultimo. The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at averpool on the 21st ultime. Mr. Lever is said to have purchased the Congress, the sister ship of the Prince Albert, for the Galway line.

The Congo Negroes and our Maritime Laws
In an English Profit of Years
In an English Profit of Years
The Americans are trying "to do it themselves." They have taken their maritime police into their own hands, and are enjoying a sweet experience of its trouble and its cost. As a nation, we are bound to honor the dispension of the profit o

Spath.

POSITION OF THE O'DONNELL CABINET -A POLITICAL CRISIS AT HAND-THE BOYAL TOUR-PROOPS FOR

CRISIS AT HAND—THE ROYAL TORR—TROOFS FOR CUBA—CENSORSHIP OF THE PHISS.

The papers from Madrid are dated to the 14th ult. Things in Madrid seemed approaching a crisis. However unfounded may be the persistent rumors of coming dinterbances, there can hardly be a doubt that O'Donnelt must seen take some more decided political position. It is the intention of those progressiates who have accepted office (some of them, as Mesors, Lozuriaga and Rock, high positions in the government), to resign if the Tremier does not frankly adopt a liberal course. It is thought that a modification of the ministry is intainent. The elections are to take place early in October, and will doubtless be attended with great excitement.

tens are to take place early in October, and will doubtless to attended with great excitoment.

The Madrid Gazette of the 14th alt, publishes advices rom Lugo, stating that their Majesties and the Royal smilly arrived there on the preceding day in perfect earlil, and were received with acclamations; their Majesties upont the day of Lugo, received the authorized accord mass in the cathedral, visited the heapful and actuary, and presented their clubbers to the people, the mothers and Princess.

The Gazette contains a loss of the seas, by which some un-

officers, Licutenants d'Harcourt and d'Espenilles A report from French physicians resident in the East

Time and Princese.
The Genetic contains a Royal decree, by which some un-